# WINNIPEG STRIKERS branded as mischlevous and distoyal POLITICS SEEN IN INCLINE TO SOVIETS

Public Sympathy Lost as Bolshevik Tinge Is Dis-

HIGH HANDED ACTIONS

Borden Again Assumes Helm After Absence of Nearly Eight Months.

Special Correspondence to Tun Sun OTTAWA, May 26.—The great strike in Wisnipeg continues to transcend all other Canadian events. With both sides to the conflict apparently determined to fight to the last ditch and all efforts at conciliation proving futile, the situation is becoming desperate and a general sympathetic strike of labor in every Western city, completely paralyzing in dustrial life beyond the great lakes, is

leared as this is written. Thus far the strike—the greatest in the Dominion's history—has been con-ducted in an orderly manner, there being no overt act of any kind and not attemp at rioting. The Government, however fully conscious of the gravity of the situation and determined that life and property should be safeguarded, is hold-ing adequate forces of the military in readiness to deal with any emergency.

Strikers Lose Sympathy. Public opinion, which in the beginning was sympathetic with the strikers, is steadily swinging away from them. The change is largely due to the dis-covery that many of the strike leaders

of Soviet government in Western ing the war, uses language which makes the platform of Trotzky seem like restionary deoctrins in comparison. This revolutionary talk, coupled with high handed measures adopted by the strikers in permitting only certain places to remain open, and their suppression of the newspapers, has had two effects: It has alienated public sympathy to a marked extent, and it has served to waken the Government to the menac of Bolshevist propaganda in the West. For some months past Ottawa has en strongly urged to take steps against

movements of an alleged revolutionary character in the cities of the three prairie provinces and in British Columna, C. H. Cahan, a noted Montreal awyer, who as Director of Public Safety investigated the matter, reeigned his office as a protest against the Government's failure to take strong re Government's failure to take strong repressive measures. He declared that the West was a seething mass of sedition and that unless active steps were taken to arrest and deport the leaders serious trouble would result.

The administration was inclined to treat the matter as of little consequence until recently when a parliamentary.

until recently when a parliamentary committee appointed to revise laws relating to sedition had evidence brought before it of an extremely disquieting character. This evidence, strengthened by usly features of the trouble in Winnipeg, has forced the Government to the conclusion that danger dose exist and there is reason for helieving that a campaign is shortly to be launched the campaign is shortly to be launched the object of which will be the arrest and deportation of every Red or Bolshevist isader to be found anywhere in the Dominion. The recently enacted immigration act gave the Government power to deport persons found guilty of cono deport persons found guilty of conand this power, it is understood, is now to be used relentlessly.

dian Premier, there is good reason for stating, could have gone to Washington as British Ambassador and he so desired, but he preferred to remain at his post in the Dominion until the period of reconstruction is at least mostly over.

The first home task confronting Sir Robert is to devise a budget that, as far as is possible, will strike a balance West. In this he is not likely to be entirely successful, because, with the tariff the main pillar of revenue, and he need for revenue vital, there must almost of necessity be but few altern schedules; and this,

There is little likelihood, however, of ion. Sir Robert is likely to make some light temporary reductions of duties in laces where they are unnecessarily igh, promising, meanwhile, a ministerial rame a scientific fiscal policy upon the basis of its findings; and this, unques-tionably, having regard to the financial ituation, will hold together a sufficient number of supporters to sustain the Announcement that a provinvial elec-

is to be held in Quebec this sum is revived reports that a Federal stest may also be looked for before It is argued that the winter. try through four years of successful was and represented it with honor in the st personality and political force in Dominion, will take advantage of will go to the country with a new policy

Whatever basis may or may not exist this belief, the Liberal opponents, all events, are preparing their forces battle. Liberal provincial Premiers beralism holds the reins of power in province but two—were in Ottawa week, and a national Liberal conventhe second of its kind since 1893,

imated by the war, just as the Asuthian Liberals were decimated in incland. Canadian Liberals hope that his national convention will effect a reted by war divisions is a wide one, and notwithstanding fundamental differences regard to economic policy between stern and Western groups, a measure unity is likely to be achieved.

fter two or three years of more or from conferring titular distinc- annual meeting that the policy of the tablects. The report was not adopted shaped,

was an overwhelming sentiment behind it, the West being selidly in its favor and even the Cabinet itself giving half of its number present to its support. No objection is offered to the bestowal of medals for military services, but hereditary titles, knighthoods, C. M. G. a., imperial Service Orders and all decorations connected with the recently created Order of the British Empire are to be banned. The King, of course, in exercise of his constitutional right, may still bestow a title upon any of his Canadian subjects, but in view of the petition which Parliament has directed to be sent him it is a practical certainty that the last title has been conferred upon a Canadian.

# WOOL CLIP LARGER, WITH PRICES GOOD

Canadian Growers Get Finer Reports on Production and Market Outlook.

TORONTO, May 26.—Most encouraging reports of the Canadian wool clip are being received at the office of the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers in Toronto, and Manager T. Reg. Arkell is satisfied that last year's sales of 4,400,000 pounds by the accordance of 4,400,000 pounds by the accordance of the control of the contro 000 pounds by the association will be equalled, if not exceeded, this year. The price feature is also encouraging, the trop from war time levels not having been nearly so great as was anticipated. The Mail and Empire draws attention to the fact that during the past few weeks the demand for all grades has been keen, as Canadian manufacturers weeks the demand for an areafacturers been keen, as Canadian manufacturers of textiles are coming across strongly with inquiries for the coarser grades with inquiries for the coarser grades are men of frankly revolutionary character, contemptuous of government and boldly advocating the Soviet system to rule the whole of Canada.

The Winnipeg Labor News, for example (it was the only newspaper the wool of that grade, which means from strikers permitted to issue), openly declared that the strike marked the beginning of Soviet government in Western wool of that grade, which means from thing of Soviet government in Western wool of that class. wool of that class.

allowing a 55 per cent, shrinkage for wool of that class.

Best grade of medium wool is steady at 60 cents, which may look small as compared with the top price of 75 cents paid last year, but is more than was expected in view of the return of peace conditions, and should be a sufficient encouragement to all who have entered the sheep business out of consideration of the possibilities of a profit from the wool crop. As far as can be gathered the regular sheep raisers are satisfied with the present condition at any rate and are optimistic as regards the future of the industry.

Already some of the Maritime and Quebec clip is on the market and samples received at the central office show exceptionally strong staple with good length and brightness; due largely to the splendid conditions for sheep that existed during the past winter. So far about 50,000 pounds of the Ontario clip has been delivered at the central grading station.

has been delivered at the central grad-ing station at Guelph. Owing to the good condition of the wool and the chance presented by the slackness in field work due to the slow spring, shear-ing has been early throughout the en-tire East and it is expected that this fork will be general in the West before the end of May.

## MADE IN CANADA" APPEAL TO WOMEN

Trade Commission Asks Them to Aid Home Producers.

Special Desputch to THE SUN.

OTTAWA, May 26 .- An appeal to Cans-OTTAWA, May 26.—An appeal to Canadian women to purchase only "made in Canada" goods has been made by the recently organized Canadian Trade Commission. The commission—whose chairman is H. B. Thompson, formerly Canadian Food Controller—bases its appeal upon two main grounds; (1) the desirability of patronizing Canadian industry and (2) the necessity of re-Borden at the Helm.

After an absence of nearly eight favorable balance of trade, thus assist-fit to throw the responsibility back to he helm. The Cana-ine series good reason for and the United States.

as is possible, will strike a balance between extreme protectionists in the East and low tariff advocates in the exchange rate which is imposing a great stronger on the constitutional amendment and low tariff advocates in the exchange rate which is imposing a great "Whatever our opinion, we do not exchange rate which is imposing a great hardship upon Canada; and the Cana-dian Trade Commission, apparently with Government approval, has launched its

There is little likelihood, however, of any serious schism, or of a Cabinet crisis such as might result in a general elec-tion. Sir Robert is likely to make some modities mostly purchased by women totalled several millions; and, despite the efforts of the Trade Commission commission to investigate economic conditions in the country generally and to States trade, but merely for the benefit which, it may be emphasized, is not of home manufactures and in the interests of exchange-imports of the san

## MANUFACTURERS TO **MEET IN TORONTO**

articles this year are likely to be as heavy, if not heavier.

Canadian Association Shows Large Growth.

Toronto, May 26.—The annual gen-eral meeting of the Canadian Manufacstrong strategic position, and after eral meeting of the Canadian Manufac-sirong strategic position, and after eral meeting of the Canadian Manufac-ving pruned his Cabinet of much dead turers Association for 1919 will be held the coming months and years will fall and fortified it with new blood in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on June 10, 11 and 12.

The association is entering what may

be described as the third period of its history. During the first period, from 1872 to 1899, its activities were provin cial and its membership limited to about 30e. During the second period, from 1899, when it was organized as a national association, to the signing of the armistice, the membership increased from about 200 to nearly 2,500, and branches been summoned for the month of armistice, the membership increased from ust, its purpose being the selection permanent leader to succeed Sir were organized from coast to coast. The permanent leader to succeed Sir were organized from coast to coast. The basis with the completion of the con-learning and the formation of a second period saw a great growth of struction of the subsidiary plant of the manufacturing. The present period, beginning with the signing of the armistice, will be the period of readjustment from war to peace conditions, the continued nation, and, it is hoped and believed, a corresponding development in the ac-tivities of the association and in the

increase of its membership. Three of the most important matters for discussion at the meeting are the readjustment of the existing relations be-tween employers and employees, the revision of the tariff and the development in Canada have been banished by be reports of the various committees, e of 56 to 43 the which, during the past year, have dealt Commons has just adopted a with an unusually large number of subof a select committee recommend-list a message be sent to his manufacturers. It is from the views and ty King George requesting him to decisions of the members present at the volunteer, exercised his right in asking association for the coming year is largely

# WILSON BEER PLEA

Canadians at Prohibition Congress in Toronto Express Views.

THINK HE COURTS LABOR

Leaders Confident Federal Amendment Will Not Be Affected.

Toronvo, Canada, May 27.—That polities is back of President Wilson's recent prohibitionist views and that he also may have in mind the labor vote are hinted at by several of the prominent American delegates who are in Canada this week attending a series of worlds prohibition conferences being held at Ottawa and Toronto, and at which representatives from British and European points attended.

By a coincidence the President's mes-age to Congress and these conventions happened the same week, and interest was naturally drawn to the message of the Chief Executive.

The President's utterances were not

some of the American delegates were interviewed.
"As far as the President is concerned it is due to just one thing," said Dr. S.
E. Nicholson, secretary and organiser
of the Anti-Saloon League of America.
"The act was enacted as a food conser-The act was enacted as a food conservation measure, although it takes in the question of efficiency in the army. The need for food conservation has gone by for the most part, and I think the President's thought in the main was that the necessity for the law has largely gone by. I don't think the labor situation had surviving to do with the Labor situation had surviving to do with the Labor situation. had anything to do with it. I feel quite sure, however, that the prohibition ele-ment in the United States, generally speaking, will not accept his viewpoint."

## Says He Plays Politics

"I think Dr. Nicholson in his state ent has been playing safe, and is most considerate in his presentation of the case of President Wilson," stated Robert Davey, counsed and superintendent of the aw enforcement branch of the Anti-Sa-con League of New York. "I am afraid he President has been not a little inneed by political situations. The Re publican party is in the majority in both houses at the present time, and Mr. Wilon's record up to the present time will ustify the conclusion that in putting this action up to the opposition party he is not unmindful of the effect it may have in the elections of 1920.

Mr. Davey said that Senator Sheppard, author of the prohibition constitutional amendment in the Senate and the proamendment in the Senate and the pro-hibition leader in the Senate, as well as a fellow Democrat with President Wilson, said that Congress would not accept the President's lead on this ques-tion. The same sentiment had been echoed by other leaders in both houses of Congress and in both parties of Congress and in both parties. E. S. Caswell expressed surprise at the Presidential message. "I think his attitude will cause surprise, not only in his own country, but outside of it," and Mr. Caswell. "It seems so contrary to the spirit of the times, and to our contrary to the spirit of the times, and to our contrary to the spirit of the times.

ception of President Wilson in his atti-tude toward social reform."

"The action of the President is evidently a concession to the labor in-terests," opined Samuel Graves, president of the Ottawa City Temperance Al-liance, "but the chances are that in view of the fact that forty-five out of fortyeight States have registered their con viction in favor of prohibition, which will come into force January 1, 1920, Congress will reject the repeal, backed

as they will be by the solid public opin ion of more than three-fourths of the

"Congress gave the President author

feel fustified in criticising the action of a leader of a foreign country," said President C. El Steele. "I am quite at a loss to understand

campaign to restrict imports as far as what prompted President Wilson's statement, said the treasurer, H. Sutherland.

Women's organizations all over the He did not think that labor troubles at when a frequency of description is bound to result in Dominion have been circularized and the campaign, in some quunarizers, has according to Fresident Steele, it is been taken up by the press, although it unlikely that the subject will be brought

## WHAT OF CANADIAN IMPORTS! Editorial from the Toronto Globe.

The last fiscal year witnessed a con-siderable contraction both of imports and exports intended to meet war needs. Articles for the army and navy imported during the year ending March 31 last stood at \$50.704.000, which represents a decline of \$80,000,000 from the record of the previous year. On the other hand the sudden stoppage of contracts for war materials to be sent to Great Britain and the United States was one of the greatest industrial shocks experi-enced by this country. The end of the fiscal year found Canada well on the way toward a peace basis. Both imports and exports have recently shown a substantial shrinkage as compared with the months when the totals were swollen by the movement of commodities directly or indirectly connected with mil-

itary activities.

It appears to be inevitable that the period when war trade was at its apex. It follows as a corollary that the Dominion's consumption of foreign merchandise must be reduced at the same time if the total of imports is not to

There is little doubt that Canada can The items follow: be made more independent of outside sources of supply for a number of important materials. The steel industry of this country will be placed on a new United States Steel Corporation at Ojib-way, Ontario. This may be counted upon to lessen the amount of iron and steel imports very considerably. The total imports under this category for the facal year ending March, 1919, amounted to \$162.619,659, which is approximately two and a third millions in excess of the Coal-anthracite and bituminous-oils wool and sugar and molasses rank next in order of value assigned to each

## product. Why d'Annunzio Quit Army.

Rome, May 26 .- Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet aviator, resigned his post as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Italian army after the general in command of the fly-ing corps had ordered his immediate re-turn to camp. D'Annunzio, who was a the order from the General of a political nature rather than military.

# CANADA'S NATIONAL RICHES DOMINION UNREST SET AT 17 BILLION DOLLARS

R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Gives Authoritative Estimate of Wealth of the Provinces by Inventory Method.

in many cases involving calculation, does not always yield satisfactory informa-tion. The results, however, may be

Replies were received in the case of 1.867,557 of age 15 or over (1.124,383 male, 243,174 female), their total earn-

ings being \$742,620,600, an average of \$592.75 for each male, and \$213.12 for

Other Countries.

Interest enhanced by comparison with other countries. The "inventory" method

items above snumerated for Canada

A similar calculation for the United States in 1912 gave a total of \$187,000,

000,000. For other countries the avail-

Britain in 1908, while Edmond Thiery estimated the national wealth of France in the same year at \$55,000,00,000, and

Karl Helfferich in 1910 placed that of Germany between \$70,000,000,000 and

ST. JOHN SOON TO BE

**ANOTHER LIVERPOOL** 

(Nationalization of Port Will

Realize Dream of Years for

New Brunswick.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The dream of S

John, N. B., to become the "Liverpoo

of America" is at last about to

realized. It was officially announced here to-day that the Dominion Govern

ment has definitely decided to take over

the Cabinet, will be introduced in Parlia

dovernment to the city for

ment immediately upon the return of Sir

The exact amount to be paid by the

and maintaining the harbor. It is alto-

With the nationalization of this port by the Government St. John bids fai

constructed on a large scale, including

ada," has attracted wide atten

Living almost on the United States-Ca.

Canadian affairs.

The Government has made an

Statistics of the above kind have their

tion. The result briefly analyzed:

In a recent issue of THE SUN a cor-respondent declared that "there are no official Apures about Canada's wealth"; ceding year. A question of this kind, that accessible data (to the correspond-ent, at least), are "more questions". that accessible data (to the correspond-ent, at least), are "more guesmork," and asking: "Oan nothing be done to clear up this mystery, or must we wait till 1921 to see what that consus will

say for In view of the foregoing the Canadian In view of The Sun invited Hon. R. H. Section of The Sun invited Hon. E. H. Section of The Sun invited Hon. It pre-

Section of THE SUN invited 110m.
Coats, Dominion Statistician, to prepare an article upon "The National Wealth and Income of Canada," which wealth and Income of Canada," which has courteously done, as below: By HON, R. H. COATS.

Dominion Statistician.
(Written especially for the Cana
Section of THE SUN). The enormous burdens thrown upon the nations by the war has placed finance in the forefront of every discussion of reconstruction. Fundamental to finance is the estimation of national wealth and income.

In Canada's case, the recent shifting of o many of her large financial transacdiscussed at any public sessions, but tions to New York—a new field—has na-both at the Canadian capital and at turally created a keen demand for information of a general and comprehensive kind. For ten years prior to the war Canada was the scene of the largest industrial expansion, relatively speak-ing, in the world. Her magnificent war effort, both in the raising of men and the manufacturing of war materials, has naturally left some further dislo-cations to adjust and her efforts now to regain the normal, make it of first interest to throw togsther what date interest to throw together what data exist on her fundamental financial con-

> deferation is the nature and extent of he national wealth and income. The problem of estimating the latter is one of the most difficult in statistics. Especially is this the case at the present moment, in view of the revolutionary rise in prices and values that has taken place in the last three years and which has rendered certain statistics obsolete almost as rapidly as they have been compiled. The figures which follow, however, though based on estimates in many cases, are thought to be within conservative limits.

## The Statistical Method.

First of all a word on statistical method is necessary. Several methods are employed by statisticians in estimating the national wealth of a country The two most commonly in use are, first, the so-called "inventory" method, which consists of totalling the amounts known through the census and other inquiries through the census and other inquiries to be invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, &c., &c., and second, the method of working back through income tax returns to the capital from which the income is derived—a method available only in countries where incomes are prefer thereafted. comes are rather thoroughly appraised for taxation purposes; as yet we have nothing of the sort to work upon in Canada.

A third method is the estimation of wealth from probate returns. Still another is termed the census method, which is perhaps the best of all, as it is based on a canvass of the individual. Aus-tralia applied this method very success-fully in the opening year of the war in cohlunction with a restriction. conjunction with a registration of man power, but rothing of the kind is available for Canada.

Attempting the first of the above men-ioned methods, i. w., the "inventory" method, we may bring together in the following table the various items which are usually taken to represent the national wealth. The figures are taken very largely from the files of the Domin-Bureau of Statistics. In some cases hey are up to date statistics, in others they are the latest available what is thought to be present values. Here is an inventory of the national

wealth of Canada

D	Agricul'uct-	
tî.	Improved lands	\$2,792,209,000
i.	Buildings	
	Implements	287,079,000
30	Live stock	7-107-201-000
n	Pishing-Total capital invested	47,143,125
5	Mines capital invested metallifer	41114490000
1	0119	165 000 000
2711	Non-metalliferous	215,000,000
	Manufactures plant and working	and the same
#	capital	5.780 mo om
v	Ratiways	E 600 000 000
4	Street railways	150,000,000
	Canals	122 (990 (900)
. 1	Shipping	35.000,000
t	Telegraphs	10,000,000
٤.	Telephones	96,000,000
a:	Real estate and buildings in cities	I HANDON THE R
31	and towns (based on assessments	
a	of 140 localities)	3,500,600,60
2	Ciothing, furniture and personal	
٠,	effects	880,000,000
	Com and builion-	
t	Held by Receiver General	119,000,000
34	Specie in banks	\$2,000,000
	Value of token currency	7.500,000
8	Imported merchandise in store	250,000.00
t	Current production-	
1	Agriculture	1,621.028,000
- 7	Pishing	60,000,00
	Forestry	175,000,000
F.	Mining	190,600,000
	Manufacturing	1,600,000,000

# \$19,000,000,000 Total Reduced.

The above totals up to approximately \$19,000,000,000. There is, however, some overlapping among the items that re-duces this total somewhat. For instance, the ftem "Real estate and buildings in cities" reproduces part of the item "Plant" under the heading "Manufacturers." On the other hand, the current manufacturing production represents an attempt to estimate the net value of products, that is, the value added by the manufacturing process. The gross value of manufactures is ever \$3,000,000,000. On the whole, it is thought that \$17,000,000,000 may be set down as representing the total national wealth of the Dominion.

The estimation of wealth from probate returns has never been attempted here. In Ontario, in 1915, in which the number of deaths was \$3,294, the probate returns amounted to \$64,365,201.25. This would work out at over \$15,000,-000,000 for the Dominion.

As an amplification on the above, it might be interesting to show how the production figure for Canada's basic industry, agriculture, (fifth line from the bottom in the above table) is arrived at

H	-721	1915.	1916.	1917
١	Field crops	\$325,071,000	\$556,455,800	\$1,144,627,000
e.	Farm anima	is:	Acceptance (2000)	40.000
'n	Horses ex-			
õ	ported	1,542,000	4,701,000	4,585 000
	Beef cattle	20,550,000	41,700,000	64,369,000
	Sheet	3,262,000	4,200,000	7,115,000
Й	Rwine	28,354,000	60,000,000	\$0,950,000
	Wool	2,360,000	4,440,000	7,000 000
	Fety cheese	(CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	2175	0.5000
	and crmry			
	butter	\$1,482,000	62,479,000	74,487,000
Ŕ,	Dairy butter	45,000,00	47,900,000	108,072,000
	Home made			ment to ad each
	cheese	278,000	351,000	961 000
	Whole milk.	40.245.000	42,966,000	\$5,000,000
9	Fruits and	TANK TO SERVICE		421,4237,400
d	vegetables	26,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
	Poultry and		and institutes	And special many
	**************************************	25,000,000	85,000,000	40,000, enh

Total ...\$1,118,684,000 \$1,222,962,000 \$1,621,028 000 The National Income of Canada,

As above stated, we have nothing in Canada corresponding to the data yielded by income tax administration in Great Britain, and it will be some time before experienced parliamentarian his name the want is supplied. The method ac-cordingly of estimating national wealth likely to succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier as from income tax, made familiar in Eng-land by Sir Polar (Carlotte and Carlotte an land by Sir Robert Griffin (land being and by Sir Robert Griffin (land being apitalized at 26 times its annual yield, nadian border. Mr. Robb is an intense believer in the desirability of friendship and amity between the two peoples on the United States-Ca.

nadian border. Mr. Robb is an intense believer in the desirability of friendship and amity between the two peoples on the North American continent.

# **DUE TO LIVING COST**

Expectations That War's End Would Lower Prices Have Been Disappointed.

IRRITATIONS IN COUNTRY

General Strike in Winnipeg Caused by Arbitrary Conduct of Few Men.

Special Correspondence to Tur Sun. each female. For some 250,718 additional individuals on salaries and wages (202,947 male, 56,769 female) the infor-Tonorro, May 26 .- At the bottom of nuch of the present labor unrest in nation was not usable. Estimating for Canada are two or three facts and conthese, however, on the same basis, addi-tional earnings of \$138,662,700 are ditions which, although they are apparent, are not wholly easy of solution hown, or a grand total of \$881,283,000. There is, first, of course, the failure to have been disappointed, and the actual rise of prices in a number of essentials has caused bitterness among those who do not stop to think the thing through.

First of all there is the demand for food for Europe and the natural result that prices in the home market are forced up to European levels or in some cases beyond. This is the economic penalty of waste and unproduction by millions of men. The considerable advance in profits. find relief from the deadly high cost of estimate for persons operating on their own account, whose earnings take the form of profits, professional fees, &c. First, as to their number; the total male population in 1911 was 3,821,995, of whom 1,198,175 were under 15 years of age. Deducting the latter, and also the total males on salaries and wages as above, the remainder, 1,295,490, reprea total including Indians and Eskimos cases beyond. This is the economic penalty of waste and unproduction by millions of men. The worker whose income is stationary or lower is apt to turn to any expedient to overcome this situation. His period of idealism for the salvation of an oppressed world is about over and he is looking after his about over and he is looking after his many interests. Then there is the wide-Of females operating on their own as their numbers would doubtless bring the total to 1,300,000. As to the income of these, no estimate is possible. It would seem natural to place it higher per capita than that of the salaried and wage earning class. At \$800 per year the total would be over \$1,000,000,000. Altogether a national inthe salvation of an oppressed world is about over and he is looking after his own interests. Then there is the wide-spread idea that the world can never return to old conditions and that the common man must now have a greater measure of justice than before.

A study of the strike news in the daily papers creates an astonishing mental mosaic of consciousness of little irritations throughout the country come approaching \$2,000,000,000 would seem a not unfair estimate for 1911. The rise in wages and prices would probably bring this to \$2,500,000 in 1918.

mental mosaic of consciousness of little irritations throughout the country. Here we have a factory working nine or ten hours while other workmen in the same industry get through in eight hours. At another point workmen on a hours. At another point workmen on a canal have a twelve hour day and in their anger say that the hydro-electric system has reduced lighting costs for Ontario, but at their expense. The the limelight is being turned on the little sore spots everywhere, and at this moment there is a great scurrying and head shaking in an effort to find peace and a measure of justice. able figures are less definite and up to date. Sir Leo Chiozza Money arrived at a total of \$70,000,000,000 for Great ensure of justice.

The other day the proprietor of arge hat factory took fright and, with-but being asked, granted a forty-four your week to his employees. Other little ocal troubles are being settled in the same way. Only here and there are to be observed labor leaders of the revolumary type on the one hand and em-overs of the reactionary school on the her, which makes it difficult to get to-The general strike in Winnipes gether. The general strike in winnipes, resulting in 30,000 workers quitting, was the result of the arbitrary conduct of three or four men who would not con-cede the eight hour day or meet their

Everywhere among liberal minded people there is an acceptance of the new order that unions are here to stay new order that unions are here to stay and that collective bargaining is the right of employees. The situation is distinctly reminiscent of that popu-lar play, "Milestones," which toured the members the rejuctance of the older gen-eration to accept new conditions and ow the play impressed the sadness of his phase of life

There are right now in this city and ther Canadian cities wealthy, capable, and nationalize the port, and legislation to this effect, now under preparation by ut exceedingly stubborn captains of industry who say they will run their own business in their own way and are alment of the port has not yet been de-In fact, some of them say offer of \$2.000,000, but the city authori-ties are holding out for \$2.250,000, product they would just as soon take a which, in point of fact, is \$250,000 less long rest as not provided they could than the city has expended in developing thin gether likely that a compromise will be reached and that the price fixed upon

by the Government St. John bids fair to become one of the great harbors of the Industrial Relations Commission now on ent time the port is undergoing vast de-velopment. Shipping facilities are being labor. the dredging of what is known as quickly enough. Among the complaints of Courtenay Bay, and a new dry dock is Courtenay Bay, and a new dry dock is labor addressed to this body, besides the being built at a cost of \$5.500,000. This cost of living is the demand for the genbeing built at a cost of \$5,500,000. This cost of living, is the demand for the gen-dry dock, which under the contract will eral recognition of unions. In some, the completed in the summer of 1922, cases the local unionists have been so bitter against the present order of so-clety that they refuse to testify before ip affoat to-day.

According to the Hon. F. R. Carvell the commission: but in the coal mining section of Alberta the revolutionaries. the project under his personal supervi-sion—it will be in fact one of the largest dry docks in existence. It will be 1.150 dry docks in existence. It will be 1.150 feet on feet in length, 125 feet wide, 100 feet on soon have the mines in their own hands, the sill, and will have 40 feet of water at.

This brings up the whole question of high tide.

"There are only three dry docks on the American continent that will at all compare with it." said Mr. Carvell in discussing the matter to-day. "First, the Champlain dry dock at Levis; secondly, the dock at Boston, and, thirdly, the dock at the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal.

"Taken all in all, St. John, when this work is completed, will be one of the employment; and having little or no work is completed, will be one of the finest harbors in the world. There is much trouble as possible. It would note business done at the port of St. be wrong to say that they are wholly more business done at the port of St. be wrong to say that they are wholly be wrong to say that they are wholly except Montreal. In the last year its

section of THE SUN under the heading. "Hand of Fellowship Held Out by Can-Furthermore, the economic needs of the country, its great debt, and the demands one of the representatives in Parliament of the English speaking Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec, a which, since the Confederation days of Luther Holton and Henry Pope,

the wisdom to keep them busy; and, instead of moping around all day, brooding and threatening trouble, they have been employed in clearing the great forest, until now 1,200 acres of land are in condition, and last year yielded fall wheat at fortherne husbels are acres. fall wheat at forty-one bushels an acre.
This is rich virgin soil, and the incident
is in itself a good advertisement for a
new backwoods section. The aliens have been paid a nominal sum for their work have a community hall and seem to be

# PROSPERITY IS SEEN ON WAY IN CANADA

President of Sterling Bank Looks for Good Times After Readjustment.

Special Correspondence to Tun Sun.

TORONTO, May 26 -Several additions innual financial statements, just made public, give further evidence of the

compared with the previous year.

The Sterling marked the annual statement and annual meeting by an increased dividend—from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. The Imperial, whose annual meeting takes place this week, had no special announcement to make, but its pecial announcement to make, but its pecial announcement to make, but its \$2.696.867, a ratio of about 3.5 to 1, net profits increased from \$1,185.066 in leaving the working capital surplus \$5.242,052, an increase of upward of \$1.000.000 in the year. Total assets at \$7.874,277 are up about \$1,200,000 in This bank's assets have increased to

\$112,000,000 a gain of more than \$10,000,000 during the year and of \$30,000, 000 in three years. Cash and liquid reserve amount to over \$58,000,000, or serve amount to over \$58,000,000, or over 60 per cent. of the total limbilities to the public.

The annual meeting of the Sterling Bank was marked by an expression of optimism by the president, G. T. Somers, who said:
"While business conditions will not

be the same as before the war. I still believe they will be good. The financial burdens imposed by the war are heavy very one without exception bears a proper share. If this be fairly adjusted burdens will not be too heavy and after adjustment to the new conditions I look for prosperity."

## Increase in Profits

Profits by the Sterling showed a subwith \$186,120 in 1918. These represented 500,000 horse-power and all virtually in 17.51 per cent. on the paid up capital, the control of the same interests, is the so that the bank was able to set aside \$50,000 for reserve fund, bringing that this part of the country. The centre of fund up to \$400,000, while \$50,000 was allowed for general depreciation, and transfer from Niagara to the Shawini-\$20,000 for reduction of bank country.

bane of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Com-pany, which has large coal fields in the Rocky Mountains at the western border demands made upon them these privately conditions and of Alberta. Last year, however, was owned and privately controlled common the sadness of more favorable, and the company showed panies of Quebec never turned away a profits of \$216.984, compared with \$57.

In this city and 655 the previous year. Operations in was always a surplus of power for sale,

dends were paid.

cause certain well known Liberals were charged with getting too much from the to keep Quelies out of the thorny paths to coult lands from their friends, the Laurier Government, who had just come into office. The company did valuable ploneering work in opening up a coal and coke industry in southern Alberta and the country of the company of the country of the company of the country of the company of the country of the count

British Columbia and has been a factor. A few weeks ago, when outbresks of in the mining and industrial development of western Canada. This is one of a few extensive coal de. Your correspondent had occasion to posits of the Dominion, and with any-tion, in one of his letters, that, all thing like settled industrial conditions considered, Canada was about the

# CANADA TURNING TO CARIBOU HERDS

New Source of Meat Supply Suggested by Explorer.

utilise the caribon herds as a national that industrial progress in Canada must meat supply because of the remoteness not be copardized by a policy of paternal from railways of the animal's habitat, tolerance in dealing with the foreign elemeat supply because of the remoteness for production, require much brawn as well as brain in the coming years. If the population be reduced by a few hundred thousand workers and by the millions of dollars of savings that they will carry away with them, the country will be distinctly the poorer; but at present it is difficult to enforce this view on an impassioned mass of workers.

An illustration of the place of the allen is furnished by Kapuskasing, a remote wilderness community on the line of the National Railway in Northern Ontario, just west of the Quebec boundary and on the Hudson Bay slope. At this point about 2,000 alien enamies have been confined during the war, and, as peace is not yet declared, they are still under guard and at work.

Meat supply because of the animal's habitat. The complete the completion of the hudson Bay supply the number of the Hudson Bay reported as elected in the lengthening institutions is reflected in the lengthening institutions is reflected in the lengthening institutions of Canada, which is now to pay 7 per cent. Ocean. Chesterfield Inlet, an arm of the property of Canada, which is now to pay 7 per cent. With the opening of the Hudson Bay may 7 per cent. Ocean. Chesterfield Inlet, an arm of the property of Canada, which is now to pay 7 per cent. With the opening of the Hudson Bay rood it will be possible to ship out caribou carcasses in wholesale quantities. There are, according to estimate, between thirty and saxty million carbon for 1218-13 suring the last work and property of the property of Canada, which is now to pay 7 per cent. With the opening of the Hudson Bay rood it will be possible to ship out caribou carcasses in wholesale quantities. There are, according to estimate, between thirty and saxty million carbon for 1218-13 suring the last work and reported a constraint for 1218-13 suring the last work and property of the population of the property of the divident increase in the population of th

# CONTINUES GROWTH

Montreal Eight & Power Co. Raises Gross Earnings to \$10,929,272.

WATER POWER DOES IT

Dividends of Banking Institutions Show Increase Since Armistice.

Special Correspondence to Tan Son. Special Correspondence to The Son.

Montreal, May 26.—The Montreal,
Light, Hoat and Power Company, Consolidated, which stands out as easily the
largest public utility of its kind in Canada, with a reputation of being one of
the best managed corporations on the
continent, maintains with its 1918-1919
statement a long record of progressive
growth. Gross earnings were \$10,929.
272, compared with the previous high
record of \$10,390,684 in 1917-18. The
higher ratio of operating expenses com-

## the year. Controls Water Power. The secret of the company's success

utilities of the continent into the nonlies in its control of some of the most valuable water power developments in the province. The Cedar Rapids Com-pany, one of its subsidiaries, is developing on the St. Lawrence River in the neighborhood of 130,000-horsepower, and ultimately will generate about 200,000-horsepower. Minor developments supple-ment the power from this source, and in addition the company works in close association with the Shawinigan Water opment on the St. Maurice Ri The wise direction of the big water powers owned by Montreal Power, Shawingan Fower and Laurentide, with

increase to \$213,632, compared a total output in the neighborhood of \$20,000 for reduction of bank premises account. Cash assets amount to \$3.
730,597, or 21 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. Total assets have increased during the year from \$16,108,267 to \$19,430,884.

Labor troubles have long been the owned water powers of Chiario, under the administration of preeminence. 1917 suffered much from strikes and strates claimed to be the lowest on the continent. The importance of this Coal mined last year amounted to when the manufacture of munitions business in their own way and are allmost ready to defy the world. Some of
these enterprises have great cash reserves; and were not the pressure of
public opinion so strong they would
probably go on indefinitely with closed
factories. In fact, some of them say
dends of 1.2 per cent, each were paid
last year, amounting in all to \$279,499,
whereas in the manufacture of munificons
when the manufacture of munificons
assumed such large proportions can
readily be understood. The final test of
the situation came after the United
available surplus of power the Washfactories. In fact, some of them say
dends were paid. the Shawinigan company the

Company is total assets are company's total assets are taken and of history control. The next few days or weeks, however, will make a lot of history in this company in the economic side of this country.

There is a strong and representative Industrial Relations Commission now on tour in Canada, and on it are representatives of the public, of employers and of labor. The commission is doing good work, but it is doubtful if it can act quickly enough. Among the complaints of labor addressed to this body, besides the

A few weeks ago, when outbrooks of ported from many parts of the world, your correspondent had occasion to men-tion, in one of his letters, that, all things the company should have an assured fu- peaceful and most pleasant place in the world.
The news from Winning during the

week would seem to call for a revision of the opinion then expressed; but, at the same time, there is probably a tend-ency to attach more importance to the Winnipeg situation than it deserves. Despite mutterings from labor leaders in lifferent parts of the country, there is no fear of widespread disturbance, and it is well to note that, rapid enough as has been the progress of Winnipeg as an industrial centre, the West is still a very

smuch throughe as possible. It would be more business done at the port of Standards be wrong to say that they are wholly accept Montreal. In the last year its business totalled the great amount of \$221.000.000, and sharp are the armistice goods to the value of more than \$185.000.000 have been brought into or shipped out of it."

When \$5,000.000 have been brought into or shipped out of it."

When \$5,000.000 have been brought into or shipped out of it."

What should be done with these accommission similar to that which exists in the case of Montreal—which is to say that it will be taken care of by a body and responsible to the Dominion Government.

ROBB MAY SUCCED

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

His Name Is Mentioned for Liberal Leadership.

Special Despetch to This Sex on a big swing?

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